

Pomeroy Weekly Telegraph.

THOMAS U. WHITE,

VOLUME IX.

Pomeroy Weekly Telegraph.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

THOMAS U. WHITE.

Office in first story of Blaisell's Building, near the Sugar Run Stone Bridge, Pomeroy, Ohio.

All applications for subscription, advertising and job work should be made at the office.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE YEAR 1866. If paid in Advance, \$2; if paid within the year, \$2.50; thereafter, \$3.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Legal advertisements charged at rates allowed by law.

Casual or transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on copy, will be continued until notified, and charged accordingly.

All communications and notices will be charged in proportion to space occupied, and will be gratuitous for five lines or less; over five lines will be charged at the usual rate. Religious notices of five lines or less will be inserted gratuitously.

All advertisements, to insure insertion, must be brought in before the Tuesday noon prior to the day of publication.

Business Cards.

LEWIS PAINE.
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Pomeroy, Ohio. Office in the Court House.

T. W. HAMPTON.
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Cheshire, Gallia county, Ohio. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims.

N. & G. P. SIMPSON.
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Pomeroy, Ohio. Will practice in the counties of Athens, Gallia and Meigs; also in Mason county, West Va., and adjoining counties. Office second story Smith's building Court street.

VILLIAM MARK.
Attorney at Law, Pomeroy, Ohio. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to care in the counties of Athens or Meigs.

MARTIN HAYS.
Attorney at Law, Harrisonville, Meigs county, Ohio. Will promptly attend to all business that may be entrusted to his care, in the several States of Ohio, and in the U. S. Courts for the Northern and Southern Districts of Ohio.

SUGAR RUN SALT COMPANY.
Salt 45 cents per bushel. Office near the furnace. G. B. GROW, Agent.

POMEROY SALT COMPANY.
Salt 45 cents per bushel.

W. A. AICHER.
Watchmaker and Jeweler, and wholesale and retail dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Fancy Goods, Front street, below the Remington House, Pomeroy. Particular attention paid to repairing all articles in my line.

A. KOHL.
Dealer in and manufacturer of Umbrellas, Court street, 2nd door from Front, Pomeroy, Ohio. He also repairs Umbrellas, and purchases cheap ones at liberal prices.

A. W. WILLIAMS.
Teacher of the Organ, Piano and Melodeon, Flute and Violin.
Piano and Melodeons tuned and repaired.

J. CARTWRIGHT.
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Pomeroy, Ohio. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to their care. Office - Court street, Pomeroy, Meigs county, Ohio.

CARTWRIGHT & MYERS.
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Pomeroy, Ohio. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to their care. Office - Court street, Pomeroy, Meigs county, Ohio.

DENTISTRY.
DR. D. C. WHALEY, Dentist.
Office on Court Street, one door below N. Quinn's & Smith's Leather Store. Work warranted.

DR. GEORGE K. ACKLEY.
Having permanently located in this city, would respectfully tender his professional services to the citizens of Pomeroy and vicinity. Office in Smith's new building, on Court street where he may be found at all times, except when professionally absent.

DR. C. B. SAUNDERS.
Botanical Physician, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Middleport and vicinity. Private diseases strictly confidential. Calls promptly attended to. Prescriptions cash.

A. SEEHORN.
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.
DEALER IN OILS, PAINTS, BRUSHES, Varnishes, Dyestuffs, Perfumery, and house articles, Front street, Pomeroy, Ohio. Prescriptions carefully put up.

WHITEHEAD & LARLEY.
GROCERIES.
IN SMITH'S NEW BUILDING.
Court Street, Pomeroy, Ohio.
ALWAYS have on hand a full stock of their line of business, and will sell as low as any other house.

POMEROY IRON COMPANY.
POMEROY, OHIO.
Keep constantly on hand and make to order all sizes of the celebrated
POMEROY IRON.
Orders filled on short notice.

HARLOW J. PHILIPS.
S. B. BECKER.
OF NEW ORLEANS.
OF KENTUCKY.
HARLOW J. PHILIPS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
142 Gravier street, New Orleans.

Particular attention given to consignments of Western Produce.
Refers to 1st National Bank, Pomeroy, Ohio.

E. A. CRANSTON.
D. B. DUNLEY & CO.
Wholesale Grocers and
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 31 West 2d St., bet. Walnut & Vine,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Orders solicited and promptly filled. Produce sold for customers free of commission.

"Independent in All Things—Neutral in Nothing."

POMEROY, MEIGS COUNTY, OHIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1866.

Editor & Publisher.

NUMBER 6.

THE JOLLY OLD PEDAGOGUE.

BY GEORGE ARNOLD.

"Twas a jolly old pedagogue long ago,
Tall and slender, and snail and dry;
His form was bent and his gait was slow;
His long hair was white as snow;
But his twinkling eyes shone in his face,
And he sang every night as he went to bed,
"Let us be happy down here below;
The living should live though the dead be dead!"

Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

He taught the scholars the rule of three,
Reading and writing, and history, too;
He took the little ones up on his knee,
For a while old heart in his breast he knew,
And the woe of the little child he knew,
"There is much to enjoy down here below;
The living should live though the dead be dead!"

Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

With staidest boys he was kind and cool,
Speaking up in gentle tones;
The rod was scarcely known in his school—
Whipping him was a barbarous ruse.
Over a pipe he smoked his evening smoke,
This was the first picture he said,
"It is a pretty old man, he is old and poor;
I need no little, he is old and poor;
And my friends and relatives here below,
Won't litigate with me when I am dead!"

Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

He lived in the house by the hawthorn lane,
With roses and woadline over the door;
His rooms were quiet, and neat and plain,
But a spirit of comfort there held reign,
And made him forget he was old and poor;
"I need no little, he is old and poor;
And my friends and relatives here below,
Won't litigate with me when I am dead!"

Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

But the pleasant times that he said, of all,
Were the so-called times he said to pass,
With his chair tipped back to a neighbor's wall,
Making an easy remembrance call,
Over a pipe he smoked his evening smoke,
This was the first picture he said,
"It is a pretty old man, he is old and poor;
I need no little, he is old and poor;
And my friends and relatives here below,
Won't litigate with me when I am dead!"

Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

The jolly old pedagogue's twinkling face,
Melted all over in sunny smiles;
He stirred his glass with an old school grace,
Chinked and sipped, and prattled tales;
"Till the green meadow grows yellow with flowers,
I'll be a pretty old man, he is old and poor;
I need no little, he is old and poor;
And my friends and relatives here below,
Won't litigate with me when I am dead!"

Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

He smoked his pipe in the belated air,
Every night when the sun went down,
While the old wind played in his silvery hair,
Leaving the tenderest kisses there,
And the jolly old pedagogue's jolly old crown;
And feeling the kisses, he smiled and said,
"Twas a glorious world down here below;
The living should live though the dead be dead!"

Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

He sat at his desk one midsummer night,
After the dark sun had set in the west,
And lingering beams of golden light,
Made his kindly old face warm and bright,
While the old pedagogue's twinkling face,
Melted all over in sunny smiles;
He stirred his glass with an old school grace,
Chinked and sipped, and prattled tales;
"Till the green meadow grows yellow with flowers,
I'll be a pretty old man, he is old and poor;
I need no little, he is old and poor;
And my friends and relatives here below,
Won't litigate with me when I am dead!"

Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

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SELECT YOUR TEA.

Now—If you are going to plant fruit trees this coming Spring, now is the time to select the kinds and make your orders. Look over our list of kinds of fruit trees, and select your own neighborhood, and in your list of purchases let those kinds be the priority. No matter what you select, the tree peddler says, "In the selection of the site for the planting, write at once or talk with an experienced Landscape Gardener, one whose knowledge and taste has been created by long and careful observation and study."

AN ACTOR'S ADVICE TO A CLEVERMAN.—The celebrated Garrick having been requested by Dr. Stoutheuse to favor him with his opinion as to the manner in which a sermon ought to be delivered, the English Roscius sent him the following judicious answer:

MY DEAR PUPIL: You know how you would feel and speak in the parlor concerning a friend who was in imminent danger of his life, and with what energetic pulses of dictation and countenance you would enforce the observance of that which you really thought would be for his preservation. You would not think of playing the orator, or studying your emphasis, cadence or gesture; you would be yourself; and the interesting nature of your subject, impressing your heart, would furnish you with the most natural tone of voice, the most engaging feature and the most suitable and graceful language. What you would thus be in the parlor, be in the pulpit, and you will not fail to please, to affect and profit. Adieu, my dear friend.

TO MAKE HARD SOAP.—Pour four gallons of boiling water over six pounds of washing soda (and soda) and three pounds of up-ashed lard. Stir in a handful of salt just before it settles to the bottom. It is better to let it stand all night, as it takes some time for the sediment to settle. When clear, strain the water, put six pounds of fat with it and boil for two hours, stirring it most of the time. If it does not seem thin enough, stir another gallon of water on the ground, stir and drain off, and add as is wanted to the boiling mixture. Its thickness can be tried by occasionally putting a little on a plate to see if it is in a hard state just before taking it off the fire. Have a tub ready soaked, to prevent the soap from sticking, pour it up, and let it settle until solid, when you will have from the above quantity of ingredients about forty pounds of nice white soap.

TO CURE DEEP AND BECK TONGUES.—To four gallons of water add eight pounds of rock-salt (Turk's Island), two ounces of saltpetre, and one pint of molasses; dissolve in well in water, cold or boiling, as choice. Boil for half an hour, and pour it over the meat, which must be kept down with a weight, though not too heavy. Drying pieces to remain in only ten days. This is a receipt will apply equally to hams, but they must not be cured together; if of the weight of ten or twelve pounds, keep them in four weeks, larger, five or six weeks, in proportion.

THE PORK PAIN IN PRUSSIA.—Frightful Effect of Diseased Meat.

A Berlin (Prussia) correspondent of the New York Herald writes, under date of December 20:

Perhaps many of your readers may not know what to do with it, though they are by no means a recent discovery. The trichina spiralis is a small microscopic worm or animalcule, which is first observed by the distinguished anatomist, Richard Owen, in 1835, and is found in the muscles and intestines of various animals, especially pigs and rabbits, in such enormous quantities that a single ounce of pork is said to contain occasionally as many as one hundred thousand of these parasites. By partaking of the meat infected with them, they are transferred to the human body, causing intense suffering, which, in many instances, is followed by a painful death.

The first symptoms of trichinosis are noticed some years since in Dresden, but no particular attention was paid to it till the summer of 1864, when a number of cases occurred both here and in other parts of Germany, which led to a medical investigation of the novel form of disease. As usual, the doctors were of different opinions; some of them declared that it was nothing else than what is generally called meaty pork, which had been known for ages and has never been thought particularly dangerous, and although many people refrain from eating of the unclean animal, especially in the shape of such German delicacies as raw ham and smoked sausages, the whole affair was beginning to pass out of memory. The pork butchers, however, were not so easily contented, and a few weeks ago it was suddenly revived by the announcement that at Hadersleben, a small place in Prussia, the symptoms of trichinosis had been found in out with great violence, and was spreading over the adjoining villages; its origin being distinctly traceable to a trichiniferous hog which had been killed by the butcher of the place and parceled out among the inhabitants.

Day by day the accounts grew more alarming, whole families were stated to have died of an excruciating agony, and the last but not the least, the disease had been traced to over three hundred and twenty, of which eighty had already proved fatal. It is impossible to describe the consternation excited by the intelligence, since the first apparition of the cholera, nothing like it is recollected by the oldest inhabitant.

A general strike took place in the pork eating line, in vain every butcher protested that his meat, at least, was sound and unaffected by the trichiniferous infusoria; the public turned in disgust.

In the meantime, physicians crowded to Hadersleben from all parts of the country to investigate the symptoms of the disorder, and communicate the result of their observations to the newspapers, the publication of which increased the universal panic. The poor classes of the population, who (besides potatoes and rye bread) live chiefly on pork, either fresh or salted, were in the worst dilemma of all, having the alternative of going without meat altogether, or of eating food which they knew or suspected to be unwholesome, and which the first medical authorities affirmed to be dangerous to health and to life itself.

It was proposed, therefore, that every butcher should be ordered, under severe penalties, to have the animals slaughtered by a veterinarian, and to undergo a microscopic examination, and on Friday last a great public meeting took place in which the question was debated, and both pro and anti-trichinist—the latter consisting principally of pork butchers and their retainers—were assembled in great force.

The meeting broke up, as is usual with such meetings, after considering that something must be done, but no action has been taken as yet by the city authorities. The butchers, however, finding the tide of opinion running against them, have given way so far as to have their meat examined in the manner proposed, and in almost every butcher's shop now see a handbill posted up with the information that the joints of pork, hams, sausages, &c., have been chemically analyzed by Doctor Such-and-so, and found free "from trichina."

It remains to be seen whether this will suffice to calm the apprehensions of the public, who do not often attach much weight to such testimonials. In Berlin there have not been many cases of the disease—about thirty in all, of which thirteen have ended fatally, and it is alleged that of ten thousand hogs slaughtered here not more than one has been affected with trichina; but of course this does not prevent people from being frightened.

The same correspondent, writing a week later, says

THE TRIUMPH OF THE SOUTH.

The trichinosis continues to rage with unabated intensity. In Berlin several new cases of the sickness have appeared. At Hadersleben the number of deaths amounted already to near a hundred, and attacks of trichinosis are reported from many parts of the country. The pork dealers are at their wit's end; all their assertions that every ounce of their ware has been microscopically examined and proved to be perfectly free from the trichiniferous animalcule; all the medical certificates issued in their behalf, are disregarded by the people, who stubbornly refuse to touch anything pertaining to the porcine genus.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE.

From the Rio Grande—Capture of Bagdad.

Brownsville, Texas, Jan. 8.—All is excitement in this part of Texas. Bagdad has been surprised and captured, and the air is full of rumors of new attempts and more extensive expeditions. It is difficult, in the midst of all this commotion, to write calmly and coolly, but the following may be taken as an accurate and truthful account of the events of the last few days:

The attack was made on Friday morning, Jan. 5, by a force consisting of about fifty white and colored American Liberals, whose rendezvous had been for a few days previous at Clarksville, a little village situated on the river, directly opposite Bagdad. This little force was under the command of Colonel A. F. Reed, of the 40th U. S. Colored Infantry, and also Chief of Staff to Major General F. C. Crawford, the commander of the American division of the Mexican army. The attack was made about 4 o'clock in the morning, and the garrison, consisting of over 300 Imperial troops, was completely surprised and surrendered after a feeble resistance. The surrender of so large a force, to one so much inferior numerically, is accounted for by the fact that at least one-half of the Imperials turned Liberals as soon as they were called upon to surrender. During the progress of the attack the Imperial gunboat Antonio, commanded by Gen. Crawford, immediately moved up the river, and fired on the assailants, but the garrison, consisting of over 300 Imperial troops, was completely surprised and surrendered after a feeble resistance. The surrender of so large a force, to one so much inferior numerically, is accounted for by the fact that at least one-half of the Imperials turned Liberals as soon as they were called upon to surrender. During the progress of the attack the Imperial gunboat Antonio, commanded by Gen. Crawford, immediately moved up the river, and fired on the assailants, but the garrison, consisting of over 300 Imperial troops, was completely surprised and surrendered after a feeble resistance. The surrender of so large a force, to one so much inferior numerically, is accounted for by the fact that at least one-half of the Imperials turned Liberals as soon as they were called upon to surrender. During the progress of the attack the Imperial gunboat Antonio, commanded by Gen. 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